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One door east of the Albemarle House.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

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The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. C. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. B. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Treasurer—Thomas Meadens
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Martin, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
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Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.
Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of Beverages in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.
He invites a call from every one.

Sam and Joe.

My heart is strangely sad to-night;
The past hangs o'er me like a dream;
And as a bark with fresh-trimmed sails,
My thoughts are gliding down the stream.
Ah, those were jocund days, my friend,
The old, old days of long ago,
Though sometimes shadowed by a cloud,
When you were "Sam," and I was "Joe."

I see our homesteads side by side
Gleam white amid the leafy shade;
I hear the brawling of the brook,
I smell the perfumes through the glade;
I feel the dear ones all around—
And some have crossed death's stream, you know,
But sorrows lightly touched our hearts,
For you were "Sam," and I am "Joe."

Our early loves?—You mind them well?—
The months which flitted by like hours?—
The walks, the talks?—the rides, the drives?—
The bows that bound the bunch of flowers?—
The ringing of that old church bell
One morn, which made earth heaven below?
For we had each a treasure found,
Though you be "Sam, and I was "Joe."

And we were men! And manhood's cares
Have thickly crowded on our path;
Our children cluster round our boards,
And we have felt affliction's scath;
Yet would we not with manhood's joys
Return to days of long ago,
Though bright the beaker to our lips,
When you were "Sam," and I was "Joe."

For manhood's joys are richer far
Than backward glance to boyhood sees;
Than youth, with all our youthful hopes;
We now drink wine upon the lees.
Yet we to each must always be
The same as then, come weal or woe;
Though you are fame's, the laurel mine,
You still are "Sam," and I am "Joe!"

MY CONVICT.

A Ticket-of-Leave Story.

He was rather a slight-built man, of about five-and-thirty, tolerably well dressed, and having a foreign, tanned look about his face that told of residence abroad. He was my right-hand neighbor in the front row of the pit of the Olympic theater, during the performance of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and he had drawn my attention to himself by the intense eagerness with which he had been listening to the dialogue, as his eyes seemed to devour every situation in the clever drama.

More than once I had heard him utter a faint sigh, evidently unconscious that he was heard; and at last, when the hero is hemmed in by difficulties, and persecuted by the black shadow of his own character, which follows him wherever he goes, my neighbor rested his hands upon the partition which separated us from the stalls, bowed down his head, and remained unmoved for quite half an hour. And this during one of the most interesting phases of the drama.

I saw at a glance that this was no ordinary playgoer, but one who for some reason was evidently deeply moved by the fiction enacted before him; and I tried to respect his emotion, which showed itself every now and then by a convulsive heaving of the shoulders.

At last he turned a sallow, haggard face towards me, and rose from his seat.

"Will you let me go by?" he said.

"I must get out of this."

I let him pass me, and, after a moment's hesitation, followed him into the fresh air; and it was well I did so, for the poor fellow gave a lurch as soon as he was outside, and would have fallen if I had not caught his arm.

A few minutes afterwards, I had led him down into the Strand where, in the retired box of a well-known coffee-room, he revived and gave me a feeble smile.

"I am very thankful to you," he said, rising. "Good night. I am spoiling your evening's entertainment."

"If you will take my advice," I said, "you will sit quite still for another hour. You are not detaining me, for I have seen the piece before, and only dropped in to refresh my memory. It seemed to move you."

He looked at me sharply.

"Yes," he said, after a pause, and speaking with intense bitterness—"it is so true!"

"I suppose it is, I said, vaguely. "I have heard so."

"Suppose—heard!" he said, excitedly. "Man, it is a fact dressed up in the form of fiction. I know it, to my sorrow."

"Indeed?"

"Yes," he said, in an undertone, as he rose once more—for his excited manner had made a shabby-looking old pressman look up from his paper. "Yes, I know, and I could prove it all. Good-night, sir, and thank you. Yours was the first act of kindness I have encountered for many a long day. Perhaps I should not have received it if you had known that I was a ticket-of-leave man myself."

I must confess to giving a start; and he saw it, and smiled.

"I don't see why the fact of your having been in trouble should have precluded my affording you help," I said.

"But it is the custom," he said, bitterly. "You can't touch pitch without being defiled."

"I object to being ruled by your old proverbs, on principle," I said. "Half of them are bosh, and a lot more are of the most contemptibly selfish tendency. If the pitch-touching theory held good, there would be no Christianity. I say you can touch pitch without being defiled. You may make yourself look black, but pitch is a good, wholesome vegetable gum, and does not want blackguarding."

"You are a philosopher," he said, half sneeringly.

"Not I," I said. "We profess here in London to be a Christian people, and I was trying to act like one."

He stood staring at me, hesitated, then waved his hand, as in token of farewell, and was passing me to go; but I caught his coat in my hand.

"Sit down, man," I said; "you look faint. Come, join me in a chop. You see, I want to act like a Christian, but on won't let me."

He hesitated still; then he glanced down in my smiling face, and once more took his seat, to half cover his face with his hand, remaining silent; while I ordered some supper, took out a cigar—offered him one, which was refused—and then began to smoke.

"And so you're a ticket-of-leave man, are you?" I said, in a low tone; but he started, and glanced round, with a frightened, half hunted look.

There was no one heeding us, though; and his eyes sought mine once more.

"Yes," he said. "I was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and I served five, when they let me free, and I came back. I had better have stayed."

"I suppose it is hard to get on without recommendations?" I said.

"Hard! Man, it's next to impossible! Look here, sir, you have sought this out; you have led me on to speak, or God knows I would not have said a word. You see here a man driven to desperation—broken-hearted, despairing—without a friend to turn to; set free to get an honest living, but distrusted by everybody, and dogged by the police. Why, supposing I got a decent post, I am bound to go to the police officers to have my ticket signed at intervals, and if I did not I should be taken before a magistrate.

"I will not ask you to believe me—how can I expect you to, when I say I was innocent of the crime for which I suffered? It is the cry of every criminal, from the murderer down to the boy who pilfers from a till. You will tell me I was tried by a jury of my own countrymen, before a judge, and had impartial treatment. Yes, I grant all that; but I was innocent all the same. Do you wish to hear more? Shall I go?"

"More? Yes. Go? Why?"

"You are sitting face to face with a returned convict."

"I'm afraid that I've sat face to face with a good many respectable members of society who ought to be convicts unreturned. Go on, man. We shall have the chops here soon."

His face worked as he looked at me, and his voice had a good deal altered, as he went on:

"It was an embezzlement case for which I was tried," he said, at last. "I was one of the clerks in a large Lancashire cotton house, and there were defalcations discovered.

"Why they pitched upon me I never knew; but one morning I was called into the private room of the firm, and questioned respecting certain amounts, and could give no explanation. There had been a certain amount of cooking in the books, and in a couple of years, by the professional accountant's showing, about three hundred were missing.

"Fancy being suddenly called from your desk to go smiling into a room, expecting words of encouragement—the announcement that you are promoted or your salary raised—and then to be suddenly charged with embezzlement.

"I was completely stunned. I know I felt cold and damp, and I suppose I flushed, and then looked pale—signs which those present interpreted to mean guilt. I faltered and grew confused, too, in answering questions—in short, I was completely overcome; and at the end of an hour I was being taken to the police station, stunned, overpowered by this sudden charge.

"Before we reached the police station, though, the light had come; for passing a newspaper office, there in large letters upon a bill were the three successful horses of the Doncaster St. Leger, and they were neither of them the runners that John had backed.

"I saw it all in a flash; he had been losing again. The race was three days before, but I took no notice of such matters, being a bookworm, while John was gay, and had sporting tastes. This was it.

"I shivered as I thought of it all, and seemed to see my mother's agony when she heard of it, as she must before many hours were over. She worshiped John, who was a fine, handsome young fellow, and idolized his young wife. John was two years older than I, but my junior in the counting house; and I groaned in the bitterness of my heart as I thought of the agony it would bring upon those two women, when they heard of his disgrace.

"I say his disgrace, for I had not a doubt now. I knew him to be the culprit, and in my misery I forgot my own sorrow, longing the while for an opportunity to warn him of his danger.

"I shall weary you with my long story. Let it suffice that there was an examination, and to my horror my brother was placed in the witness box to confront me; and he did so quietly, and without a shade of emotion, save at the last, when he broke down, and the magistrate told him that his display of feeling was most creditable to him.

"I was astounded to see how a net was closing in round me—innocent words and deeds now seemed to have suddenly taken a guilty color; and at last, to my horror, I was committed for trial, bail being refused.

"John came to see me then, and faced me trembling in the prison; but I turned my back upon him, and would not speak unless he came to me as a suppliant.

"He came again, this time begging me to hear him.

"'Ned, Ned, old fellow,' he cried, sobbing like a child, 'I did it—I own I did, but I can't acknowledge it. Ned, it will break our mother's heart, and Ellen will despise me. Oh, this cursed gambling!'

"'And weakness,' I said, bitterly, as I realized it all—everything that he had said, and knew it to be true. 'Go back to them, John,' I said; 'I will never betray you. Tell Mary'—

"I could say no more, but sat down on my bench, blind, choking, and half mad.

"But, there, I need not go into the story of my love. I bore it all, and never unclosed my lips. I took the credit to myself, as I was accused of being the thief who had robbed his employers; for I knew that if I opened my lips I should be in effect my mother's murderer, and the blight upon the happiness of John's young wife.

"'It will be a lesson to him,' I said. 'I'm of little consequence in the world; and as to Mary—she will forget me.'

"My trial came on, and I was sentenced, as I told you; the bitterest trial of all being to see John stand there, calm and unmoved, one of the witnesses by whose words I was condemned.

"I parted from my mother, leaving her undeceived. Why should I shatter the idol she worshiped. And in bitter mockery her words, urging repentance for my crime, fell upon my ears. Mary, the woman I loved, I did not see; but she wrote and told me she did not believe me guilty, and would wait.

"It was her promise that enabled me to bear up during the time I was at one and another of the convict prisons, till the day I stood leaning over the bulwark of the transport ship which was bearing me down channel, away to Van Diemen's Land—a convict.

"I thought my heart would break, as I leaned there in the tight, half-grotesque convict garb, my close cap drawn down to my eyes, my face cleanly shaven, and my hair cut short. It was so hard to believe that I was the same man, compelled to associate with a set who were nine-tenths ruffians, with scarcely a redeeming trait.

"And there was the soft, blue sea, and across it the gray and ruddy cliffs of the Cornish coast. Land's End would soon be in sight, for we were close to the Lizard, and soon we should be out upon the open sea.

"At the end of five years, after the hard toil of a convict in the colonies, I was back here in England, a broken man. The hope seemed crushed out of me, and I expected nothing now. Still, my heart beat high, as with a little money, my own earnings, I was, after the usual preliminaries, set free, with plenty of advice as to avoiding my former evil courses, all of which I heard patiently before setting off for the north.

"I arrived to find that my mother was dead; my brother had sailed with his wife for America two years before.

"I had one more hope—my greatest. Had Mary kept her word?

"God bless her! she had; and was toiling on and waiting patiently for my return. Sir, can you wonder at my emotion as I sat and saw that realistic piece to-night? It was as if the writer had known my life. I could not bear it, and, as you know, I came away."

"Well?"

"Well! I am a ticket-of-leave man. I cannot get employment; and when I do I cannot keep it. God help me, I have a hundred times been nearly driven into crime; and but for the thought that she who waited for five years through evil report is waiting still, I should—pish! why should I worry you?"

"There is such a thing as patience in the world," I said, quietly.

"Patience!"

"Yes; ah, yes—chops. You are faint."

The hot plates were thrust down before us at this moment, and my newly-acquired friend, after a little forcing, partook of his supper.

We parted that night an hour later—he with a card in his pocket, I ruminating upon the truth of the words of certain people who gave me birth—that I had a natural tendency for getting into bad company.

I had an idea that night that my acquaintance would find that the tide had turned in the morning; and I believe he did find that to be the case, for he is now in the employment of one who knows his history, and is getting on.

"But, my dear sir," I said to his employer, one day, "you surely are not such a flat as to believe that story of his about his innocence?"

"Friend Gray," he said, "I never trouble myself about it. All I know is that I never had my books kept so well before; that his sweet, pale-faced subdued little wife is an angel; and that I kicked a warehouseman out of my office for telling me I had a ticket-of-leave man in my employ. If your acquaintance robs me after this, may God forgive him—for my part, I will."

"You feel comfortable in your own mind, then, about what you're doing?" I said.

"Perfectly, my dear boy, and so do you."

And, do you know, I think my old commercial friend is quite right.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.

We are all slaves of the laws, to live free of power at last.

Adversity puts weapons into a man's hands to fight back, while prosperity too often disarms him.

Oh, the folly of expecting lasting felicity in a vale of tears, or a paradise in a ruined world!

The most perfect would be the most exacting and severe; but, fortunately, mercy is one of the attributes of perfection.

The mind has its arrangement; it proceeds from principles to demonstrations. The heart has a different mode of proceeding.

No age, sex or condition is above or below the absolute necessity of modesty; but without it one is vastly beneath the rank of man.

The monument of the greatest man should be only a bust and a name. If the name alone is insufficient to illustrate the bust, let them both perish.

Pleasures, riches, honor and joy are sure to have care, disgrace, adversity and affliction in their train. There is no pleasure without pain, no joy without sorrow.

To smell a fresh turf of earth is wholesome for the body; no less are thoughts of mortality cordial to the soul. "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

As for being much known by sight and pointed out, I cannot comprehend the honor that lies withal, whatsoever it may be; every mountebank has it more than the best doctor.

Any engagement which is innocent is better than none—as the writing of a book, the building of a house, the laying out of a garden, the digging of a fish pond, even the raising of a cucumber or a tulip.

Among the best men are diversities of opinions, which are no more, in true reason, to breed hatred than one that loves black should be angry with him that is clothed in white; for thoughts are the very apparel of the mind.

A Farmer's Fat Cattle.

Franklin county, Mass., has long been famous for its fat cattle, but the forty-seven head now standing in the stables of George W. Jones at Deerfield go a little ahead of anything yet seen in the county. They are all Durhams, great fellows so large they can hardly move themselves, the heaviest weighing 4,600 pounds, the next 5,400, and the whole averaging over 4,000 per yoke. They are fed eight quarts a day each of meal and bran, and all the hay they want; water is supplied to their mangers in pipes. Those now in stall will be taken to Boston about Christmas, when Mr. Jones will stock up for the winter, his usual supply being eighty or ninety cattle, six or seven hundred sheep, and about a dozen horses. Last year he cut about three hundred and fifty tons of hay, all of which he fed out, and some seventy-five tons more. The cattle are kept in a sub-basement of the barn, which has to be well ventilated during the winter, else it would become oppressively warm from the number of cattle contained there. The sheep are kept on the floor above. Mr. Jones puts upon his own land, which lies along the west bank of the Connecticut river for half a mile, all the manure from his stock, raising twelve or fourteen acres of heavy tobacco every year, for which he gets prices considerably above that paid for tobacco grown by patent fertilizers. In fact, he is one farmer who has found out how to "make farming pay."

Startling Statement of Local Debts.

Ex-Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, writes as follows to a financial journal: We are enlarging our State and municipal debts faster than we are diminishing the national debt by $50,000,000 yearly. Five years ago the municipal indebtedness of the whole country was a little in excess of $328,000,000; today the aggregate debt of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Boston exceeds this sum by $4,000,000. This class of obligations has doubled its volume since 1870. The population of New York is only one-third that of London, while its debt is five times as large. The interest on the national debt of Great Britain is more than that on our national debt; but when we come to interest on local indebtedness, the amount which we are called upon to pay is six times as much as the people of Great Britain are required to contribute for that purpose.

Personal Property.

An Irishman had sold his farm, and moved all his personal property to the one adjoining, which he had purchased.

He claimed that stable manure was personal property and not real estate, and commenced moving the same. A lawsuit ensued, and the court declared against him. His final remarks to the judge, after the jury had found a verdict against him, were as follows:

"Mr. Judge, a horse and cow are personal property?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Judge, corn, oats, hay, etc., are personal property?"

"Yes."

"Then," said Pat, "how can personal property eat personal property and produce real estate."

The shah is exterminating the Free Masons, and will not allow them in Persia under pain of death.

MYSTERIOUS EXILES.

Men who were to be Hanged, but are Supposed to have Escaped.

It was the late N. P. Willis, we believe, says the New York *Times*, who first gave currency to the statement that J. C. Colt, the murderer of Adams, was alive and an exile in foreign parts. Colt had an office in New York city, on the upper western corner of Chambers street and Broadway. He quarreled with Adams, who was a dunning creditor, and killed him. While in the Tombs, Colt committed suicide. But it was afterward asserted by some persons of lively imagination that the body of another man had been imposed upon the coroner's jury, and that Colt had been spirited away by his friends. This was in 1842, and, strange as it may seem, there are many people who yet believe the improbable tale. The execution of Prof. Webster in Boston, about twenty years ago, was a very private one. Webster killed Parkman in his laboratory, in a dispute probably, and he was convicted on circumstantial evidence. His high social station, the influence of his friends, the privacy of his execution, and the secrecy with which he was buried at night, all furnished appropriate material for the usual romance of escape. It was reported that he was conveyed away, and that he was afterward seen alive at Fayal, where he had relatives. The particulars of the incidents connected with Webster's flight and subsequent recognition were "worked up" in the newspapers of the time with a realism quite worthy of the famous fiction of "The Apparition of Mrs. Veal." Dr. V. P. Coolidge, convicted of the murder of young Mathews, at Waterville, Me., some years ago, was another promising subject for a tale of mysterious evasion of death at the gallows. The privacy of his execution and burial gave rise to innumerable reports concerning his probable escape. Within a very few weeks after his death, his appearance in Europe was duly chronicled, and he or his double was frequently met on the Western frontier, or hovering about at twilight in barrooms in New Orleans. A brother of the murdered man kept a scrapbook, in which the accounts of the appearances and disappearances of Coolidge were duly recorded. Such a book would furnish ample material for a "dime novel."

In ancient times, when the forms of law were much more easily evaded than now, it is possible that convicted criminals may have been spirited away, to the complete mystification of outsiders. But this is no longer possible. In every one of the cases of supposed escape from the death to which men appeared to succumb, the circumstances of the demise were capable of conclusive establishment. Instances of mistaken identity are not so rare that we need be surprised when some tourist tells us that he has seen a murderer, reputed to be dead, walking about in real flesh and blood, in a foreign land. It is easy to kindle the imagination with strange tales, and the wonder-mongers show great talent in constructing a most plausible fiction from few materials. The story that Colt is alive, and that he has hidden himself away in Paris, has been once more revived. It is as improbable now as it ever was, and no reasonable man need consider for a moment the possibility of Colt's escape from prison and flight to a foreign country.

Stanley's Mishaps In Love.

A correspondent of the Troy *Times* thus gossips of Stanley, the African explorer's, haps and mishaps in love: It is but little over a year ago that Stanley and I were taking lunch together. Stanley had come over the water for two purposes—one of them to see his sweetheart, and the other to arrange for the expedition to the Victoria Nyanza. Stanley was not, however, too much interested in Africa. His life, he told me, was really bound up in a certain young lady dwelling in New York, whose picture he showed me, whose character he described to me, and whose graces and social position captivated his ambitious eye. In a year's time Stanley will return from Africa (if he live) and marry one of the wealthiest and most beautiful ladies in New York. She is tall and slender, a brunette, twenty years of age, rather wordly, not without an unlimited amount of gush in her nature. Stanley is an odd fellow withal. His love affairs are known far and wide, and no one has ever given them greater publicity than Stanley. While Mr. Francis was minister to Greece I left Athens to visit Lyria, one of the Ionian isles. I was nicely entertained there, and the American consul, whose name I forget, asked me if I wanted to see Stanley's old flame. I said "Yes!" We paid a visit to the young lady, who was of Greek extraction. She was pretty enough, but no one but Stanley would ever have thought of her as a conjugal partner. Stanley was accepted as her suitor, and finally, when the family came to make inquiries about his family, fortune, etc., Stanley grew indignant, and said he did not want to buy a wife, that he could get a handsome one in Constantinople for $1,000. Stanley's loves, however, date further back than the Cretan insurrection. Shortly after our war closed he found himself in Omaha. It was about this time that he fell in love with a pretty young girl. But Stanley she could not and did not admire, and finally Stanley offered to settle upon her $10,000 if she would marry him. She declined and married according to her choice, which was unhappy.

Both of Them Knew.

The following anecdote of the late Chief-Justice Chase is told by the Toledo *Commercial*: Soon after Chief-Justice Chase assumed the gubernatorial chair in Ohio he issued his proclamation appointing a Thanksgiving day. To make sure of being orthodox, the governor composed his proclamation almost entirely of passages from the Bible, which he did not designate as quotations, presuming that every one would recognize them and admire the fitness of the words as well as his taste in their selection. The proclamation meeting the eye of the editor of one paper, he pounced at once upon it, and declared that he had read it before—couldn't exactly say where—but he would take his oath that it was a downright plagiarism from beginning to end. That would have been a pretty fair joke; but the next day another editor came out valiantly in defense of the governor, pronounced the charge libelous, and challenged any man living to produce one single line of the proclamation that had appeared in print before.

A LONG CHASE.—A Colorado newspaper tells a story of the remarkable "chase" of one Mrs. Martin, who lives not far from Greeley. She was alone in her cabin, when a large herd of antelopes made their appearance on a bluff near by. She instantly mounted her pony, and giving rapid chase, ran them down, so that she jumped off her pony and tied one, and then following the others, she was soon able to tie another. Mrs. Martin did not wait to put a saddle on her horse—and antelopes run swiftly.

Eva, adopted daughter of Henry Wilson, aged ten years, is attending school in Clarendon Hills, Mass.

A SINGLE HAIR.

Interesting Testimony at the Trial of the Alleged Murderer of Mabel H. Young, in Boston.

At the trial in Boston of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of Mabel H. Young in the belfry of the Warren avenue Baptist church, on Sunday, March 23, Joshua B. Treadwell, who took part in the autopsy, described the injuries of the child, and said that death was caused by the wounds on the head; these must have been produced by a swift, hard blow of a rapidly moving object. Witness described the appearance of the blood spots in the church tower and on the window sill; those on the sill might have been made by a man's hand which was bloody. The witness then described minutely the examination he had made of Piper's clothing; he found a spot on the left sleeve of the coat that looked like blood, on the left lappel, and two others close by, and there were indications that other spots had been washed or rubbed; on opening the coat he found a hair adhering to the breast inside; it was a scalp hair; the bulb was on it and appeared fresh; afterward, in a fortnight, it was shrunken, showing that when he first saw it it had recently been pulled from a head; there is a difference, he continued, in certain heads between the hair of a child and an adult; he had been to No. 50 East Chester Park; was there on the eighteenth of October; took some hair said to be the hair of Mabel Young; examined it under the microscope; had quite a wad of it; some of it had the bulb attached; a question of identity of the hair was raised by the defense, but the court ruled that testimony could be taken. The defense took exception to the same. The doctor continued; The hair was in the neighborhood of seven and a half inches in length; an autopsy found the hair was longer on the back; the hair at the autopsy was cut close to the scalp; had examined hair several times [witness here defined the characteristics of hair by which hair from different heads can be classified]; he used a power of 500 diameters in his microscopic examination; the hair he took from the coat was a remarkably smooth hair; the transverse lines were not far apart, did not run across the hair, were regular distances apart, the pith extended nearly the whole length, broken at intervals; it was a remarkably large hair; the color was quite light; measured at first 160th of an inch in diameter, it shrank to 240th of an inch; the hair had not been cut for some time, and so tapered at the ends; on the hair was some excretion; on the bunch of hairs taken from East Chester Park found nineteen with a bulb; on three of them found an excretion the same as on the single hair taken from the coat; they corresponded in lines, in smoothness, in size; 16 showed the pith of the character of the single one; the color under the microscope was the same; the average diameter of these hairs was one 264th of an inch; the smallest was one 333d of an inch; the largest one 241st part of an inch; had examined hair found in a good many heads, but this hair was so peculiar could identify it as belonging to the hairs taken from Mabel's head; taking 500 of the hairs cut, about 30 had pith well marked; in other words, in this hair was an unusual number that had pith; the hair had the same general, the same special, characteristics as that taken from Mr. Hobbs; hairs that fall usually fall with a shrunken bulb, caused by disease; could tell whether a hair was pulled out or had fallen from a head. The cross-examination was very searching, and at its close the witness said he would not say the hair could not have come from any other head.

Next day Professors Babcock, Fitz and Wood were called by the defense to testify regarding the same matter. Prof. Fitz said that he had found hairs among those which came from the head of the child varying in size from one 650th of an inch to one 280th of an inch—these figures being the extremes. It is thus seen that he found none so large as the one taken from Piper's coat, nor so large as the average of those examined by Dr. Treadwell (one 264th of an inch). He also testified that in most particulars hairs taken from the head of a Miss Gibson, a young lady in whose company Piper is said to have spent the evening previous to May 23, could not be distinguished from those from the child's head. Prof. Babcock testified similarly on this latter point. He measured many hairs from both heads, and although there were larger hairs, on the average, among those of Miss Gibson than those of Mabel Young, yet there were very many as small as any taken from the head of the latter. The largest hair he found among those from the head of the murdered child, given him for examination, was one 306th of an inch, and the smallest was one 766th of an inch in diameter. Prof. Wood corroborated both these witnesses.

A Fortunate Deliverance.

The Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* has the following: A year ago Annie Merkel, aged fourteen years, daughter of John Merkel, then residing at Leesport, was crocheting and had in her mouth a shawl pin one and three-fourth inches in length, with a large black head, which was accidentally inspired into her windpipe, and passed down into her lungs. A physician was immediately sent for, but he could not recover it. The presence of the pin caused inflammation and a chronic cough, with expectoration of pus and blood, and it was feared she had gone into a decline with consumption of the lungs. The cough and pain in the lungs were specially severe during the past month. One evening recently she attended church with her parents, and after returning home and retiring to bed she was attacked with a coughing spell which nearly caused suffocation, when suddenly a hard substance flew out of her mouth and fell on the floor. It was heard to fall, and search was made for it. It proved to be about one-third of the shawl-pin, with the head attached. In about ten minutes another coughing spell brought up the point of the pin. Both pieces show that the pin corroded through, and thus forming two pieces during the time it was deposited in the lungs. Miss Merkel rested very well during the night and is in very good spirits. There is joy and genuine heartfelt thanksgiving in Mr. Merkel's family.

A Comparison.

He was "too full for utterance," but occasionally he would mutter something to himself, when the 'squire would request him to keep quiet; but no sooner would he get through making his requests than Isaac would begin his mumbling. Finally the 'squire got on his dignity, and put the following to Isaac as a settler: "Now, Isaac, I have requested you to keep quiet several times, and if you open your head I will fine you $5 for contempt of court and send you to jail for drunkenness." This put Isaac out of time, and he arose from his seat, walked to the door, stopped, and retorted in the following energetic way: "Squire, if they would stall-feed you for forty years you wouldn't make half as good a man as your father; I knew him, and he was the darnedest meanest man I ever did know."

John Norris, the only survivor of Perry's battle of Lake Erie, lives at Petersburg, Ky., and is eighty-four years of age.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S MURDER.

The Strangled Corpse Freezing in a Patch of Woods—A Farm Boy Believed to be the Murderer—A Sad Story.

Sarah Conklin was a schoolgirl not eleven years of age, bright and good natured, the adopted daughter of a farmer living in Rutland township, New York. The folks who had adopted her had no children of their own, and she had grown very much into their affections. On Tuesday, Nov. 30, having gone to school some distance from home, she failed to return at four o'clock, as usual. It is a high, cold country, covered with snow, even when in lower parts of the State only warm rains are experienced, and the sharp winds have free play over it. This was a particularly cold day, and darkness drew near. Mr. Conklin was at work about his farmhouse and barns, and grew uneasy at the girl's prolonged absence. Whenever he passed a door or window overlooking the path by which she usually came, he stopped to see whether she was in sight. At one time he fancied he heard cries proceeding from a small patch of woods situate in the open fields between his farm and the schoolhouse.

He even imagined that the voice sounded like his daughter's. He listened more intently, but the cries were not repeated, and he dismissed the thought as a fancy, and nothing more. As it grew later and later, and daylight was dwindling into a mere gray loom, and the cold day was growing colder night, the suspense became unbearable. He harnessed his horse and drover over to the schoolhouse. There he found the schoolmistress, and inquired after his daughter. He was told that she had left the school at the usual time, and had taken a short cut across the lots for home.

To have taken the high road would have involved a very roundabout journey. The short cut was the path she usually took, and this circumstance appears to have been particularly well known to the boy Ruttan, of whom further mention is made below. He seems even to be familiar with the very line she was accustomed to follow in crossing the lots. This shorter road led through the woods. On further inquiry Mr. Conklin learned that his daughter had been observed on her homeward way until she entered these woods. "I'm afraid she's freezing," said Mr. Conklin, and he anxiously drove back to his farm at the top of his horse's speed. Reaching home, he found she had not yet arrived. Calling to Gibson, a man who was in his house, he requested him to take a lantern and search the woods.

He himself put his horse up in the barn, and lighting another lantern, hurried after Gibson, who had already set out across the fields. On his way he met Gibson returning. The latter had searched the woods, but found nothing. Conklin resolved to examine them himself, and meanwhile Gibson, at his request, hastened to the nearest farmhouse for assistance in the search. This was the house of the Humphreys.

Conklin went around the woods to the side nearest the schoolhouse and furthest from his own place. By the dim light of the lantern he discovered his daughter's footsteps in the snow, and followed them into the woods, losing them occasionally, but finding them again. In the heart of this patch of trees there was a pile of felled wood, to which the steps led, and there stopped. The ground around the spot was worn and scratched as though it had been trampled on. Searching further, Conklin found a few spots of blood on the ground; then two trees close together, with a few streaks of blood on the inner sides, about his daughter's height; finally, after losing the trail altogether for a while and looking about for it by the dull lantern light until he recovered it, he came upon a body—his daughter's—lying on the frozen ground. Her dress was torn and disordered, her bonnet crushed back on her head, and her woolen scarf was wound tightly three or four times around her neck.

Her tongue protruded as though from strangulation, and her teeth were closed through it. On her forehead was a bruise, evidently the result of a very severe blow. A little above her right eyebrow was another and more serious wound that had crushed the bone. The girl's mittens were on the ground, a few feet distant. On her exposed hands and wrists were numerous deep marks of finger nails, nearly piercing into the flesh. Her nose, chin and hands were frozen hard.

Gibson, meantime, had called at the house of the Humphre

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Jan. 12, 1876.

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SHALL WE HAVE A RAILROAD.

In the present depressed and impoverished condition of our people this question becomes of the utmost importance and interest. Men are in the habit of urging poverty as a reason not only for economy, but also for such an overweening caution in expenditure, as al most to elimiate the possibility of bettering their condition by judicious investment. This is a gre t mistake. When men are rich there is no need of venturing anything, because they are already comfortable and it is a wise maxim to "let well enough alone," but when they are poor, the necessity is urgent for effort, and the maxim "nothing venture, nothing gain" applies. We believe it is conceded that, the pool of business in this locality has about reached the last stage of stagnation. Unless something is done to stir the sluggish waters may we not expect nature to take its course, and *dry up* the pool altogether?

The disease being discovered and recognized let us turn our attention like a good physician to the remedy. Now we ask the people earnestly if any other practicable way of reviving them can be suggested, except to build a railroad. Can any man give a reason why this section of country should improve, if the same system and mode of action continue to prevail, which have obtained amongst us ever since the war? Must it not be admitted that our condition has been growing worse day by day, and that we are now poor to absolute prostration? Can we count on changing the effect, unless we change the cause? What is the cause? Not that we do not have a country rich to repletion in capabilities, not that nature has endowed us with a sparing hand, but it is this; we are cut off from the world, we are isolated from the great business heart of the country, so that its strong throbbings cannot throw any vigorous healthy blood into our arteries. We need close contact with our neighbors to give us a spirit of emulation, we need the attrition of their activity to rub the rust from us and we need an addition to our population, who will force us to develope the resources of the country, or stand on our necks if we get in the way, and do it themselves. We need a healthy, hearty shaking up, and that too with rough hands, and it is well known that when Rip Van Winkle does awake he is by no means such a decrepit old gentleman as his age and long sleep would indicate.

To accomplish all this we must have a railroad, and we *will* have it.

DEMOCRATIC LYING.

We have fallen on an era of lying. In a country when Democratic papers of the Bourbon school are published the art can never fall into disuse, and there must always be more or less sporadic lying going on. But at intervals it seems to become epidemic. It would seem that the natural nastiness and venom of the red hot Bourbon press cannot find vent in regular, moderate lying, but has to resort to sprees of falsehood, prolonged debaucheries of untruth, as means of relief. It is having one of those times now, and an uncommonly bad one. As a consequence, the air is full of lies, and the country is flooded with them.

There seems to be rivalry among the Democratic papers as to which shall lie the hardest, loudest, and longest. Little papers vie with big ones, and so on, and the one that can tell the biggest lie with the best assumed appearance of truth, goes up head. It is a regular carnival of Democratic "true inwardness." We have lies of all kinds—the original lie, and the borrowed lie; the lie direct, and the lie by inference; the editorial lie, and the reporter's lie; the bold lie, and the sneaking lie; the lie in general, and the lie with circumstances; the new lie, and the old lie rewarmed; the interviewer's lie, and the correspondent's lie—lies of all kinds, [sizes, shapes, and styles of finish. It has been a good many years since the Democrats have enjoyed such a revival, and it must be confessed they are making the most of it.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

The typical man in American agriculture is the sound and intelligent farmer who believes that progress is the law of our race; who holds that no man of enterprise can afford to stand still while the world goes forward; that inactivity means simply stagnation and decay, and that the surest proof of vitality and vigor, both of muscles and brain, is the steady forward movement of wise and practical men who are always intent on working out better methods, and always ready and willing to enrich the world with the fruits of their experience. Whenever such farmers, in the course of their investigations, succeed in bringing to light new facts or new processes, they give a fresh impulse to husbandry and make the country their debtor. These are the men who, by improved methods, and by increased production, are creating, from year to year, new values in agriculture and new sources of national wealth. If you look over the farms of this class of men, you find everywhere demonstrations of order and system which indicate executive ability, and their homes are radiant with the cheerful light of intelligence and with the emblems and proofs of an organizing brain. These are the men out of whom clubs and granges are made, and who know the value of agricultural journals.

EDUCATION AND SUFFRAGE.

The question of universal education must follow closely that of universal suffrage. It would have been better, indeed, could it have gone before, for that republic is most secure whose suffrage is based upon intelligence. But the universal suffrage we now have, with all its possibilities of danger for the future. The Republican party won this right, and it is only proper that the same party should take up the educational question and make forever secure that bulwark of a free people—the free school. The great majority of the American people believe in the idea, and will be ready, at the first opportunity, to engraft it upon the fundamental law of the nation, so firm'y that no insidious efforts of religionists of any name can remove it. There is no prominent Republican who does not favor the principle. The introduction of this school question, as is well remarked by the Boston *Journal*, marks another advance in the cause of human rights, and of the security and perpetuity of the Republic. It can no longer be that the Republican party has no war cry but the "bloody shirt." The party swings to the breeze its banner with the words: "Equal rights to all: Honest money: Honest administration: Free and non-sectarian schools."

Who would believe that the fashions of a lady's dress, 850 B. C. was very much the same as it is now? But here is the evidence from HERSIOD. In his counsels on marriage, he says:

"Let no fair woman tempt thy sliding mind,
With garments in a knot behind."

The Elizabeth City Sociables.

MEET EVERY WEEK.

The following are a few of the questions and answers at the meeting held at Mrs. Dr. JENKINS', on Wednesday night

Ques. Which is the best writer Shakespeare or Dickens? Ans. Shakespeare, because he wrote right *straight* along, and Dickens wrote all of a twist, (Oliver Twist.)

Ques. What is the end of everything? Ans. The letter g.

Ques. What did Noah's bees do while afloat? Ans. They kept archives.

Ques. "In the midst of life we are in death, of whom may we seek for succor, but of Thee O, Lord. who for our sins art justly displeased." When and by whom composed and where was it celebrated. Give some account of the author? Ans. It was composed by St. Nolker, a man of St. Gall's in 911, while watching some women building a bridge over an abyss at Martistabel. It was celebrated in the middle ages and was chanted to invoke the protection of God when the public peace was disturbed. The author belonged to a noble family of Zurich, of the race of Charlemange. He died in 912 and was canonized by Pope Innocent III. So profound was the emotion inspired by this antisshon in the 13th century that the Synod of Cologne in 1316 forbade its being sung without the consent of the Bishop. It forms the ground work of Luther's "antiphan de marte."

Ques. When and by whom was Babylon built; what was it called in scripture? Ans. Babylon the ancient capital of the kingdom of Babylonia is supposed to have been situated in North Latitude 32 degrees, 34 minutes and in East Longitude 42° 12' 30"'. It was founded by the first decendants of Noah, 2234 years B. C., (about) and enlarged by Nimrod the great grandson of Noah, 2000 years B. C. The scripture name of Babylon is Babel, is found in the 11th chapter of Genesis, 9th verse. "Therefore is the name of it called Babel, etc." Babylon stands in the midst of a large plain in a very deep and beautiful soil. It is divided into two parts by the River Euphrates which flows through the city from North to South. The old city was on the East and the new city built by Nebuchanizzar on the West side of the River. Both of these divisions were enclosed by one wall which formed a complete square 480 furloys in compass, each of the four sides of the square had twenty five gates of brass at equal distances. The city was composed of 50 streets each 15 miles long. The walls of Babylon were of extraordinary strength being 86 feet broad and 350 feet high, they were built of brick and cemented by a kind of earth called bitumer. Space will not allow a more glowing description to be given of this great and wonderful city and its founders.

It is a bold step to say anything against feminine raiment or its materials, but truth is truth, and chemical truths are especially truthful. An English chemist has recently analyzed the coloring matter of several kinds of tartaran, two pieces being of a bright green and two pieces of "a pale or apple green." In three of them arsenic was found, in the brighter-colored pieces in considerable amount, but a mere trace in one of the lighter pieces. Two young ladies who were attired in tartaran of this kind showed signs of poisoning from arsenic, and drew the chemist's attention to the inquiry. The investigator, who may have some secret animosity toward low-necked dresses, announces that there will be more researches and more reports, for which the feminine world will doubtless wait with considerable interest.

Our Washington special states that the air of the capitol is still heavy and blue with Confederate swearing, over the complexion of Kerr's committees. The great heart of the South refuses to be comforted. As to Morrison, the rage is perfectly fearful, scarcely mitigated by the belief that the Illinois nobody will relegate the actual leadership of the House to his second, Fernando Wood. The Speaker is blamed for putting the weakest Democrats and the strongest Republicans together, whereby the Democrats will be constantly placed at a disadvantage. The idea we had yesterday was, that Mr. Kerr had done a good day's work for the Republican party, and we still think the sequel will demonstrate the correctness of our surmise. —*Indianapolis Journal.*

The State Entomologist of Kansas proposes to exterminate the grasshoppers, and has prepared a bill to be offered to the next Legislature, providing that persons shall be compensated for destroying both the eggs and the insects, at the rate of one dollar per bushel for the former and fifty cents for the latter.

It is rumored in Raleigh that an effort is to be made to convert the State Agricultural society into a joint stock concern, with some 15 or 20 shareholders.

Make a Note of It.

One of the best practices is to keep a record of such facts concerning farm matters as may have come within the limit of one's observations. One of the best ways to get at the truth is to meet with one's neighbors and compare notes. This is the proper season of the year for doing this, and we hope it will not be allowed to pass by unimproved. A neighbor may have grown an unusually fine crop of grass or grain. If so inasmuch as the soil on which they were grown is similar to that on your own farm, it will pay you to inquire into the causes that have produced so desirable a result. Was it owing to a previous judicious rotation of crops? Was it the application of barn-yard manure? or what was the cause? Perhaps it may have been early fall, late fall or winter plowing the land. If so, what were the conditions of the soil at the time of plowing?

It is a great point gained when one sets himself about the task of observing closely and makes a careful record of such observations. It is by observation that we learn and that progress is made. We should not only read and observe, but we should take advantage of what we thus learn, and at once make such knowledge available—for it is in this way that success in farming or any other pursuit is assured.—*Rural World.*

The Congressional Situation.

"Buckeye." the Washington correspondent of the Toledo Blade, writes that paper in reference to the political situation, as follows:

"Our Republican friends in Congress are particularly cheerful. They are without any particular responsibility for originating legislation, and they are free to 'pitch in,' while the Democrats are tied to that body of death, the Confederacy, are distracted by internal troubles, and weighed down by a feeling that it will be impossible for them to meet the expectations of the country. It is the impression that little Cox is to have the leadership of the House, and if so, it will be particularly distasteful to Fernando Wood. Mr. Holman, who is the proper man for the position, is already half disgusted with his party, and voted with the Republicans in behalf of the Union soldiers.

We Must All Die.

This is a sad fact, and it behoves us to be prepared to die right when the time comes. Few of us expect it until old age overtakes and admonishes us with grey hairs that the time has arrived when we must dye. Then we look around to find out the best way. We will tell you. Use no other dye than Dr. Tutt's, and you will dye right. Your grey hairs will disappear like magic, and in thin places you will have glossy, black whiskers, moustache and hair—a perfect imitation of nature, so natural that it can not be detected, and your dyeing expenses will be but one dollar. 29-2t.

Adjourned Without Nominating a Senator.

Louisville, January 8—The Democratic caucus adjourned to day without choosing a Senator.

Ohio.

HOG STATISTICS.

Cincinnati; January 8.—The total number of hogs slaughtered to date is 398,789; last season, 392,802.

Ten years ago Bret Harte worked as a printer on the Pacific coast.

When the man said "look into my heart," it is supposed he had a windy-pain in his stomach.

"Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another."

New York, January 8.—Governor Tilden has declined to interfere in the case of Stokes, Fisk's murderer, for whose pardon application was made.

A Brooklyn man a short time ago undertook to make a living by selling pure milk, but people had become accustomed to the other kind, and looked coldly upon his honest countenance when he solicited their patronage. He now announces his retirement.

Philadelphia, January 8.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was observed here to-day by a meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812 at the old Courthouse, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets. Peter Hay, Esq., occupied the chair. and John B. Spitger secretary. Twenty veterans were present.

A few days ago, a little boy became drowsy at church, and putting his head into his father's lap, closed his eyes.—Just as he seemed to be gone, the, preacher said:

"Every man has at least one drop of Adam's blood in his veins."

At this the small boy rose up to whisper, 'Papa, Adam must have been a mighty big man.'

Philadelphia, January 8.—The case of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold came up before the court to-day upon a writ of *habeas corpus* taken for the purpose of effecting his discharge from the Pensylvania Hospital for the Insane. He asserted that he was of sound mind, and not a proper subject for restraint. The hearing of the motion was not concluded.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* has found a lottery ticket signed by Gen. Washington. The lottery was for the purpose of building a road from Alexandria to the Blue ridge. The ticket reads as follows: "1758. This ticket (No. 257) shall entitle the possessor to whatever prize may happen to be drawn against its number in the Mountain Road Lottery.

"G. Washington."

How Fifteen Cents Prevented Suicide. —The Western agent of the New York Children's Aid Society reports an interesting incident concerning one of the boys recently sent out to the West by the society. This boy having expressed his thanks to the agent for providing him with a good home, he was informed that he should thank God, as the gent was only an instrument in His hands. "Yes," said the boy, "I do thank Him for keeping me from taking my life." He then stated that on the previous Friday he had walked to Harlem, hoping to get work, but was disappointed. On his way back to the Bowery, being without money and having eaten nothing that day, he determined to drown himself. At night he went toward the North river, intending to jump in; but before doing so, he concluded to read a few verses from a Testament which a missionary had given him. He then went behind a pile of lumber to pray to God to forgive him the sin he was about to commit. On returning to the sidewalk he looked down, and seeing something, he fished it up and found it was a fifteen cent stamp. He changed his course, obtained a night's lodging with the money, came to see the society's agent next day, and on the following Thursday left for the West.

The United States Direct Cable.

New York, January 10.—The officers of the Direct United States Cable announce that the repairs to their line have been completed, and communication was thereby re-established between this country and Europe at 11.15 o'clock this morning. The line is again open for business.

Fire at Williamsburg.

Richmond, January 10.—One of the buildings of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, was burned yesterday afternoon. The building was a splendid brick structure, four stories, and contained a public hall for religious worship, dining hall, bakery, kitchen, laundry, &c. The loss is $25,000, upon which, it is believed, there was no insurance. A high wind was blowing at the time. The other buildings of the asyium were seriously threatened.

Those have generally most need to fear, who think they have no need to fear. Vain confidence is the forerunner of shame.

A milk man was awoke by a wag in the night with the announcement that his cow was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of his animal, when lo! he found a turnip stuck in the mouth of the pump.

It is said that Professor Tyndal has invented a trumpet whos blast is strong enough to carry a man's head away if he approaches too near it, and whos sound is warranted to be heard through fog and against wind at a distance of six miles over the sea.

"Who is a friend like me?" said the Shadow to the Body. "Do I not follow you wherever you go? Sunlight or moonlight I never forsake you."

"It is true," said the body; "you are with me in sunlight and moonlight, but where are you when neither sun nor moon shines upon me? The true friend abides with us in darkness."

Blessings long desired are sweeter when they come; if soon given, they loose much of their value. God reserves for thee that which he is slow to give thee, that you may learn to entertain a supreme desire and longing after it.—*Augustine.*

A simple walking-cane, with a candle inclosed, which might be convenient for use in dark passages, or even for reading in railroad cars, has been invented by a German. The top portion consists of a hollow cylinder screwed on, and containing a spring to press upward, as fast as consumed, a candle placed in it. It is closed by a screw-cap, which forms a convenient top.

Gen. Colquitt of Georgia, in a recent address, said. "To remove stumps from a field, all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite amount of draft at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

J. W. WALKER.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

In the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

500 *Vols. in One!*

AGENTS Wanted for The Library of

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Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets, English, Scotch, Irish and American, by

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

If one had the complete works of all the poems, itself a large library, costing from $500 to $1,000 he would not gain in a lifetime perhaps, so comprehensive a knowledge of the poets themselves their best productions, the period during which they wrote, and the place honored by their birth, as from this elegant volume. The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Having An Immense Sale. *Extra Terms!* Send for Circular.

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Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 35 cents: with cloth covers 65 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggie; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State, and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly Filled.

Address C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE, Carriage and Wagon Materials, 28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

Pasquotank County:—In the Superior Court

Mary Radford, Administratrix of James E. Radford, dec'd Pltff.

Against

Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford, Elizabeth Radford, Defts.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford and Elizabeth Radford the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Monday in February, 1876, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, on that day, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER, Clerk of Superior Court of Pasquotank County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the forgoing Summons be published in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., for six weeks, notifying them to appear before the Clerk of our First Monday in February, 1876, and plead answer or demur, to the complaint or judgement pro confesso will be given against them, according to the prayer in the complaint.

The 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER, Clerk of Superior Court Pasquotank County. 26—6t.

PREMIUMS.

☞ We have arranged, through liberal contracts with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.

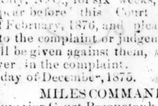
REMEMBER

The WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.

Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.

Their Machines Rank among the very Best.

Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.



Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.

Premium No. 4 is a

Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,

Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops.....Price, $205.

Premium No. 5 is a

Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,

Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $325.

SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

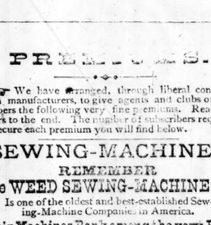
E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will not our readers help us to dis ose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PASSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church, needs an Organ. Pass the Subscription Paper.

SILVERWARE.

The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the Judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.



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The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1853, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Named Premium.	Price of Premium.
6..	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style...	$1 00
7..	Child's Cup, gold-lined.....	2 75
8..	Half-dozen tea-spoons.....	3 00
9..	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined.....	4 00
10..	Half-dozen table-cover forks.....	6 00
11..	Butter-dish, with knife.....	8 50
12..	Cake basket, new pattern.....	13 50
13..	Ice pitcher, seamless-lining, ivy decoration..	15 50
14..	A communion set, 5 pieces.....	27 00

We will give the above described premiums, for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

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" 3.....	40	" 10.....	7
" 4.....	100	" 11.....	10
" 5.....	150	" 12.....	16
" 6.....	1	" 13.....	18
" 7.....	4	" 14.....	30

The price of subscription is $2.10 for each subscriber which includes postage. On receipt of the cash which must in all cases be sent by check, draft or money order, the premiums will be ordered and forwarded from the manufacturer's immediately.

Address Palemon John, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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OF TARBORO, N. C.

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THIS COMPANY INSURES

Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property.

and all classes of insurable property.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire!

at moderate rates.

☞ All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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"9999" MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes Only two Dimes. "It is lways darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us, we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make $ 00 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Thousands can now secure paying business, and constant income. This is the "chance of a lifetime," and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is a fortune for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a puzzle, jewelry, or other humbug, but a safe and sure guarantee of business opportunity. Sample box, circulars, &c., &c., sent at cost, 20 cents, only to introduce it; none free, and none need reply unless they want to make $2000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how 'tis done." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

$ Down with Hard Times. $

SAVE MONEY and how to do it, buy where you can get your Money's worth. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 38 Bromfield St Boston, Mass., since 1873 has sold goods to 125,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Fancy, and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c., at about half price, and sells everything at any one dollar.

First Hands. It buys from manufacturers and first hands, and can sell cheaper than 9/10 what country dealers ask $2 to $5 for. This is no humbug, no "tick-ets" or lottery. Send for circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston and by 10,000 patrons. Send for circulars.

We Can and will sell you goods at less than any other house, and will send by mail or express, C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. Want agents every where. No risk, no capital needed.

One cent buys a postal card. Send one, for all our papers, circulars, and Hats. We can and do sell $5 articles, $2 books, &c., all for a Single Dollar. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Castors, in fact 2000 articles all at $1. Send Now, and save money. You can do it, please try. Address all orders to H. ORMISTON & CO. N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 38 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

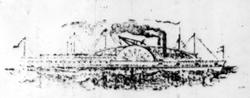
Yours truly, A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON, 113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto. 11-6m.

HomeLine.



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Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Pro rates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co. and connects with the O. D. S. S. Co., and Clyde Line.

☞ Freights carried at lowest rates.

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If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read

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If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read

Practical Floriculture!

If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read

Gardening for Pleasure!

ALL BY

Peter Henderson.

Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.

Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!

Sent Free to all Applicants.

Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.

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GORDEN & TURNER,

General Insurance Agents,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Representing first class Home and Foreign Companies—Fire, Life and Marine | with assets aggregating Fifty Million Dollars. Dwellings insured for one to five years—Cotton Gins for one to twelve months. All losses promptly adjusted and paid from this office. Parties desiring insurance, upon application to us, will be furnished necessary blanks for obtaining a policy without delay. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory for the following Companies; Penn of Phila.; Home of Columbus, O.; Amazon of Cincinnatti; Mobile Underwriters, of Mobile; and the Metropolitan Life, of N. Y., the most progressive and popular Life Insurance Company in the world.

Address, GORDON & TURNER, General Insurance Agents Box 509, Wilmington, N. C., 23-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNCUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cu on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS
Table Do
Hone[illegible] rent varity.
Parasols, Glo[illegible] itings,

400 pieces Sta...

4-4 wide Bleached Twili[illegible] and 1-2 [illegible]

JWT JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, [illegible]es and Childrens

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Eringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHRES. -tf.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of N. Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where, in easy and cheap transportation to [illegible] market, in pleasantness of climate, [illegible] in salubility of the people, in great fertility and [illegible] rability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built [illegible] North, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States, which under with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords, is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale only at $2,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from church and school house, has good dwelling and necessary out-buildings upon it, is well cleared, and is very productive. It is within six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productiveness it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 228 acres is offered for sale for $3,500, one half cash balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and is two miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, is in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. The [illegible] too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the [illegible] River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, fourteenstall horse-stable, tered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, not having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY JAN. 12TH 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

Court in Currituck this week.

The Revival conducted by Rev. Mr JORDAN at the Baptist church is exciting much interest. Services are held every evening.

Gold 113, corn Charleston 64-65 New York 65-68, Wilmington 60, Norfolk 55 57, Baltimore 54, 56. Cotton, middling, Norfolk 12¼, New York 13¼, Baltimore, 13.

Notwithstanding the low price of corn, shipments of that article are daily being made from this port. We understand there are several large vessels loading now, and that others are expected.

The Republican party in this District stands on a stronger footing to-day than it has done in four years. Unity now prevails, talent and fidelity will be rewarded, and arrogance and dictation will be punished.

A mad dog was killed in this city on Saturday last. We will cast our vote to enroll in the calendar of the saints, any man who will wage a war of extermination against the whole canine race. What are moonlight promenades worth, with hydrophobia crouching at every street corner.

Men are apt to exalt strength and boldness at the expense of gentleness and modesty. But we could not dispense with the last better than the first. The fall of a great oak makes a larger vacancy in the forest than the death of a little flower, but as much beauty and fragrance dies with the one, as stateliness and majesty with the other.

One sees a face occasionally which reminds one of the glorious days of mythology. Sentient sea foam in the form of Venus, roseate with the softest blush of dawn and radiant in beauty as a star, sometimes finds a counterpart in a fair maid of the occident. We dare not mention the name of the lady whose loveliness suggested this item.

Shrewd politicians are beginning to forecast the future. The campaign of next Fall will be fought upon new, but vitally important and momentous issues. These are now so fully foreshadowed, that this people can begin to examine them, and have ample time to make a wise decision. The centennial year of our independence should be made resonant with all that is noble, generous and true in politics as in other things. In casting our ballots let all the ends we aim at be "our country's, our God's and truth's."

The Leap Year party given by the young ladies at the Albemarle House last evening was a most delightful affair throughout. Bright costumes, lovely faces, tender *leap year* gallantry, and last but not least a supper fit for the Gods, combined to enrapture the fortunate gentlemen who received invitations. Verily we defy the world to beat our ladies in anything they undertake—from the prosaic employment of darning stockings in the chimney corner, to the romantic pastime of whispering sweetest words of love to blushing young men in the ball room.

The people of Pasquotank are in favor of the rail road. They also favor the county subscription. But they demanded of the servants and agents of the county to see to it that the *conditions* of the subscriptions were such that there could be no corrupt issue or delivering of the county bonds. The conditions incorporated in the order passed by the Board at its last meeting meet this popular demand. They make the subscription safe and secure. Neither the Commissioners nor any other party can issue or use the bonds except for at least four times full value received. Everything is now securely guarded. And this is exactly what every true friend of the county as well as the Rail road desires.

Many persons, under the pressure of hard times, contemplate reducing expenses by stopping their papers. Whenever hard times pinches, the paper is the first thing to be thrown aside. The cigars and tobacco are too precious to be parted with; many other things which could easily be dispensed with are retained, while the local paper, the favorite of every member of the family, is the first sacrifice on the altar of economy. This is mistaken policy. A man had better do with less bread even, than to deprive his family of intellectual stimulus; for daily food in many families could be reduced in quantity and no serious results ensue. But when the paper ceases coming, a darkness settles upon the family, and their minds grope in mental emptiness. Whatever you do, don't deprive yourselves of the solace of the newspaper or magazine. Better wear ragged clothes than carry an empty brain. We, of course, would be glad to have all our friends retain the CAROLINIAN on their list of favorite journals but even if you stop our paper, we insist that you shall continue to take *some* periodical. A family that stops all papers because of hard times, or for any other reason, is guilty of committing intellectual suicide. Cut down expenses elsewhere, if you will, but for your own sakes spare your papers.

Local Briefs.

There will be no "Sociable" held this week; but on next Wednesday evening it will be held at Capt. W. A. HARNEY'S.—A cow-ardly act was committed in town the [illegible] by some body's cow breaking into a garden and eating up the collards.—Dr. WOLFE has moved to Plymouth.—"Have you any nice fresh farmer's eggs?" inquired a precise old lady at a grocery store the other day. "No, madam," replied the practical clerk "but we have some very good hen's eggs." She took three to try.—The "Sociable" at Mrs. Dr. JENKIN'S, on Wednesday night, was enjoyed by old and young. It is one of the institutions of our town.—There are some improvements badly needed on several of our streets, but the "injunctionists" have made it impossible. Their action causes the entire public to suffer. A "Mind your own business Society" is needed.

Local Port-Folio.

A seamstress' motto—a hem! A real estate man's motto—not words, but deeds. A seedy occupation—the florist. Call a great many to church—the "belles." Consolation for old maids—"misfortunes never come singly."—Cheek wins in this world—especially if it is dimpled and rosy.

Business Locals.

Another new lot of calico at Fowler's.

Fresh supply of flour at Fowler's

Furs at less than cost at the "One Price Store:"

Prices on a cash basis at Fowler's.

Our Premiums.—Inducements for New Subscribers.

The present subscription list of this News paper has been attained and maintained without any outside personal effort on our part. We have never spent a day in canvassing. But believing that the NORTH CAROLINIAN is calculated to do good in the District as an educator in industrial and political progress and that the larger its circulation the greater will be its power in these fields of labor and effort, we are willing to offer inducement that will make it an object for any one to canvass for us—the compensation being in proportion to the number of subscribers obtained. We have, therefore, effected satisfactory arrangements by which we are enabled to offer valuable and standard articles as premiums for new subscriptions. See particulars in our advertising column headed "Premiums." No such offer has ever before been made in this section.—Go to work at once.

Neighboring Counties.

—A man named George Wilkins was caught in Bertie County with two stolen horses which he had taken from the stables of Mr. Benj. Thatch. Wilkins is now in the jail dungeon for trial.

—The I. O. of O. F., had a public Installation of Officers in Hertford, Perquimans county, on the 4th inst., L. W. McMullen was elected N. G. A little urchin was caught putting eggs into his pockets, by one of our merchants, who punished him by breaking the eggs, causing great inconvenience in walking of course. The light fantastic reigns supreme, and seems to be the ripest, and best fruit of the season. Prof. Gaither has returned and his health is much improved.

Cure for Sheep Chasing Dogs.

A correspondent of the London *Field* relates an instance where, after other attempts had failed, a fine Newfoundland dog was cured by tying him to two old Scotch rams, and left to such amusements as he could extract from their society. The result was extensive rambles over hill and dale, hedges, ditches, and diversified, of course, by the discordant views each ram and the dog entertained as to the route for enjoying the best scenery. When all three were very tired, they were loosed, and nothing was so extremely offensive to that dog's taste as the society of sheep.

Making Hard Soap.

Nearly every family accumulates through the winter drippings from beef and mutton. These can be utilized for the grease by boiling in water, allowing it to cool, then removing from the water and boiling till all the water is expelled. Take 6 pounds of sal soda, 6 pounds of grease, 3½ pounds new stone lime, 4 gallons soft water, ½ pound of borax. Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler; boil till all is dissolved. When well settled pour off the clear lye, wash out the kettle, and put in the clear lye, grease and borax; boil till it comes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when sufficiently hard cut into bars and put on boards to dry.

Tailor measuring fat customer—"Would you hold the end, sir, while I go around?"

In Norway the longest days are three months; the morning papers are published quarterly.

The most effective way for a boy to learn his bee sees—by just putting his finger in the hive.

An Irish doctor lately sent his bill to a lady as follows: "To curing your husband till he died."

A Bremer county, Iowa, baby, six days old, weighs only one pound, and is constantly in danger of being lost.

The anti-lift-your-hat-to-a-woman association has unanimously ordered the following extract from a Northern journal to be spread upon its minutes: "A Duluth girl married a young man because he lifted his hat so beautifully as he passed her. She got a divorce because he lifted the table so beautifully when the dinner did'nt suit him."

He sat in a railway car. His head was thickly covered with a mass of red hair. Behind him in a seat sat a man with hardly any hair on his head. He said to him, "I guess you wasn't around when they dealt out hair?" "Oh yes, I was," replied bald head, "but they offered me a lot of red hair, and I told them to throw it into the ash bin."—*Po'keepsie Eagle.*

A number of old ladies over a hundred years are going to attend the Centennial this year; and it will be interesting to stand around and hear them say:—"Laws, Jane couldn't Tom Jefferson play that fiddle, though! But he wasn't a smitch to that Aleck Hamilton a runnin' after grass widows." "By gravy, Martha, but do you remember Jim Madison in that—well, you know; and they do say that Jack Adams—Martha, they was all 'fathers of the onstitution.'"

The Western journals have all sorts of opinions about the significance of Speaker Kerr's committees. *The Cincinnatti Commercial* curiously enough concludes that "Kerr's appointments are unquestionably made in the interest of a Western candidate for the Presidency next year, and it is assumed that the labor is in behalf of Gov. Hendricks of Indiana." That will surprise Mr. Hendricks, since his particular friend and supporter, Landers, the pet of the Hendricks Club, is almost entirely ignored, and none of his friends are in prominent positions. *The Cincinnati Enquirer* thinks the committees as a whole are pretty fair, but it is very bitter on Mr. Morrison, saying: "A Mr. Morrison, the leader of the Democratic party in the House! A brawling empty-headed, unknown village politician of Waterloo, Illinois, attempting to direct Democratic legislation in the National House of Representatives! There is no man in the East more fully in sympathy with the wishes of the East upon the currency question than Mr. Morrison." *The Indianapolis Journal* is disgusted with the whole lot saying: "The chairmanships that are not filled by rebels are filled by second-rate men or by nobodies, while the able and experienced Republicans bring up the rear. Perhaps, under all the circumstances, Mr. Kerr has done the best he could; but, between his personal ambition and the wretched paucity of materials with which he had to deal, he has made a terrible botch of it for himself and the country, though he has done as good a day's work for the Republican party as we could desire."

A correspondent writing from Wingo, Ky., December 20, says a terrible tornado swept over that place and surrounding country last Sunday.

MARRIAGES.

ONSLOW—SIMPSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Omasee Simpson, at "The Cape," Dare County, N. C., December 16th 1875, by Rev. D. G. Meekins, of the M. E. Church South, Dr. George Onslow, of St. Louis, Mo., Observer Signal Service, U. S. A., and Miss Lizzie B. Simpson, of Dare County.

SIMPSON—JENNETT—At the bride's residence, "The Cape," Dare County, N. C., at 5:30 P. M., January 5th, 1876, by Rev. D. G. Meekins, L. D., Col. A. W. Simpson Jr., of Dare county, and Mrs. Parley E. Jennett formerly of Elizabeth City, N. C. Norfolk and Baltimore papers please copy It.; also Washington, (D. C.) star.

TAYLOR—THORNTON, January 4th 1875. At the brides residence By M. N. Sawyer Esq., WM. G. TAYLOR, to Miss MARCILLA THORNTON—all of Camden County N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

SCROFULA

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who have been long and painful sufferers

CANKER

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker

MERCURIAL DISEASES

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases

PAIN IN THE BONES

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause

SALT RHEUM

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald-head &c will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE

ERYSIPELAS

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE

Reason should teach us that a rough blotchy skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

TUMORS ULCERS OR OLD SORES

Are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and the complaint will disappear

CATARRH

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood VEGETINE is the great blood purifier

CONSTIPATION

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs enabling them to perform their several functions

PILES

VEGETINE has cured thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers

DYSPEPSIA

VEGETINE is taken regularly according to direction a speedy cure will follow

FAINTNESS AT THE STOMACH

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters creating a fictious appetite but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action

FEMALE WEAKNESS

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints, It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, act upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it as debility denotes deficiency of the blood and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

Vegetine to be had at

Dr. BUTT'S

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Calendar for 1876.

1876.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29				
Mar.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
June					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1876.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Household.

Keep bread in a tin-covered box, and it will keep fresh and good longer than if left exposed to the air.

Keep cheese in a cool, dry place, and after it is cut, wrap it in a linen cloth, and keep it a tight tin box.

Raisins should not be bought in large quantities, as they are injured by time. It is best to buy the small boxes.

After smoked beef or hams are cut, hang them in a coarse linen bag in the cellar, and tie it up to keep out flies.

Cake also should be kept in a tight tin box. Tin boxes made with covers like trunks, with handles at the ends, are best for bread and cake.

All salted provision must be watched, and kept under the brine. When the brine looks bloody, or smells badly, it must be scalded, and more salt put to it, and poured over the meat.

The most easy way of keeping hams perfectly is to wrap and tie them in paper, and pack them in boxes or barrels with ashes. The ashes must fill all interstices, but must not touch the hams, as it absorbs the fat. It keeps them sweet, and protects from all kinds of insects.

Cream tartar, citric and tartaric acids, bicarbonate of soda, and essences should be kept in corked glass jars. Sal volatile must be kept in a large-mouth bottle, with a ground glass stopper to make it air tight. Use cold water in dissolving it. It must be powdered.

Coffee it is best to buy by the bag, as it improves by keeping. Let it hang in a bag in a dry place, and it loses its rank smell and taste. It is poor economy to buy ground coffee, as it often has other articles mixed, and loses flavor by keeping after it is ground.—*Household.*

A Stump Puller.

The most effective stump puller is readily made by any mechanic. It consists of a very strong lever made of tough timber, strengthened with iron plates where the heaviest strain will come. The lever should be sixteen or eighteen feet long. A very strong clevis is fitted about six inches from the end, and a second a foot from the first. These clevises are double, so that they can be used on each side of the lever. Two strong chains, twelve to twenty feet long, are procured, and two smaller ones about eight feet long. The longest chain is passed around a large stump, and hooked on to the second clevis. A chain is then passed around the nearest stump and hooked on to the end clevis, the chains being drawn as tightly as possible, and the lever being between the two stumps. A team of oxen, or steady horses, is hitched to a clevis at the forward end of the lever, which is drawn as far as possible. The weaker of the two stumps is thus started. One of the short chains, having a hook at each end, is then hooked on to the end clevis, and to the chain attached to the first stump; the other short chain, similarly provided with hooks, is hooked from the second clevis to the chain from the first stump. The team is then turned about, and the lever is drawn back again to where it was first started from, thus making a further haul upon the stump. Then the loose chains are hooked up tight, the team turned about, and the lever drawn forward once more as far as it will go. The short chains are hooked tight and the team again turned. In this manner, a few inches at a time, the stump is torn out of its place. This machine can be made by any wagonmaker or blacksmith, and can be carried anywhere. The only objection is that one stump will take off in every thirty or forty feet, because there will be nothing left to hitch on to to draw it out. But a few ounces of blasting powder and a long-handled two inch auger will serve to get rid of these. Stumps three feet in diameter may thus be drawn out, and one or two acres a day be cleared with a good team and two men.

The Gordius, or Hair Worm.

We have a habit, says a correspondent, of keeping a pail of filtered water with ice in it, in a cool place at the head of the cellar stairs. Before going to bed my son took a dipper of water from the pail and discovered a cricket in it, and, on further examination, something like the hair snake spoken of, in the bottom of the dipper, and one passing away from the body of the cricket, which was soon liberated, and was six or seven inches long and very lively, and with a distinguishable head and tail. The dipper was set one side, and in the morning the cricket was still there, and five other snakes four to six inches long and very lively, three having appeared during the night. That they came from the body of the cricket there can be no mistake, the water being perfectly pure. Upon consulting the books we find that Professor Nicholson calls them the Gordiacea or hair worm. They are thread-like parasites, which in their earlier stages of existence inhabit the bodies of various insects, chiefly beetles and grass-hoppers. They possess a mouth and alimentary canal, but are not provided with a distinct anal aperture. The sexes are distinct, and leave the bodies which they infest, in order to breed.

Growing Early Potatoes.

T. B., in the *Times*, says: "I can give some of your readers a valuable hint on growing early potatoes, praticed by myself in the West. It is as follows: Take some green sod, lay it in a warm cellar, grass down; slit potatoes, lay them eyes downward on the mold in a slight impression on the sod, closely together, leaving room to cut out with a knife the piece of sod on which each slip is placed before transplanting them into the garden. Regulate the time so as not to allow the bud to be over two inches long at the time of transplanting, leaving the top of the bud exposed to the air, and covering over with manure to protect them from frost, occasionally dusting a little vegetable soil with the hand around each vine."

Raising Wheat.

The *Rural New Yorker*, in its notes on western New York, makes this rather remarkable statement: "Wheat is as nearly a failure this year as it ever is." To this the Germantown *Telegraph* adds: "If this is so, while most other crops do very well, why do farmers persist in sowing wheat? There are no shrewder people than the farmer, and none who has his eyes wider open on all questions of economy and profit; but if this statement is correct it would go to show that for a long time he has been butting his head against a stone wall. We hardly can believe it, as it would be breaking into the ruling of that good sense for which he has ever been characterized."

Fancy Farmers.

The *New England Farmer* remarks, with great justice, that the "fancy" farmers, as they are often called, do not, as far as can be observed, generally intend to fool away money in the management of their rural affairs. If they keep Jerseys, or Ayrshires, or Shorthorns, it is because they expect to obtain more profit from them than from ordinary native cattle. If they cook the food for their swine, and steam the hay for their cattle, it is not wholly for the name of it, nor for the impression it will make on their less fortunate neighbors, but it is usually because they have firm faith in the economy of the practice.

The House Committees.

The following are the leading standing committees of the United States House of Representatives:

On Elections—Mr. Harris, Va., chairman; Messrs. Thompson, Mass.; Blackburn, Ky.; Beebe, N. Y.; House, Tenn.; DeBolt, Mo.; Poppleton, Ohio; Hoar, Mass.; Wells, Miss.; Baker, Ind., and Brown, Kan.

On Ways and Means—Mr. Morrison, Ill., chairman; Messrs. Wood, N. Y.; Hancock, Texas; Thomas, Md.; Hill, Ga.; Chapin, Mass.; Tucker, Va.; Blaine, Me.; Kelley, Pa.; Garfield, Ohio, and Burchard, Ill.

On Appropriations—Mr. Randall, Pa., chairman; Messrs. Holman, Ind.; Wells, Mo.; Atkins, Tenn.; Hamilton, N. J.; Blount, Ga.; Singleton, Miss.; Wheeler, N. Y.; Hale, Me.; Foster, Ohio, and Waldron, Mich.

On Banking and Currency—Mr. Cox, N. Y., chairman; Messrs. Payne, Ohio; Goode, Va.; Gibson, La.; Raymond, Ind.; Burchard, Wis.; Wike, Ill.; Townsend, Pa.; Kasson, Iowa; Eames, R. I., and Hubbell, Mich.

On Pacific railroads—Mr. Lamar, Miss., chairman; Messrs. Atkins, Tenn.; Luttrell, Cal.; Walker, Va.; Lynde, Wis.; Throckmorton, Texas; Thomas, Md.; Phillips, Mo.; Garfield, Ohio; Kasson, Iowa; Platt, N. Y.; O'Neil, Pa., and Blair, N. H.

On Judiciary—Mr. Knott, Ky., chairman; Messrs. Hunton, Va.; Ashe, N. C.; Lynde, Wis.; Lord, N. Y.; Hurd, Ohio; Caulfield, Ill.; McCrary, Iowa; Lawrence, Ohio; Frye, Me., and Starkweather, Conn.

On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Swann, Md., chairman; Messrs. Faulkner, W. Va.; Banks, Mass.; Barnum, Conn.; Ely, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ind.; Springer, Ill.; Forney, Ala.; Monroe, Ohio; C. G. Williams, Wis., and Packer, Pa.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Banning, Ohio, chairman; Messrs. Glover, Mo.; A. S. Williams, Mich.; Terry, Va.; Cook, Ga.; John Reilly, Pa.; Hardenburg, N. J.; MacDougall, N. Y.; Thornburg, Tenn.; Hurlbut, Ill., and Strait, Minn.

On Commerce—Hereford, W. Va., chairman; Messrs. Ward, N. Y.; Durand, Mich.; Reagan, Texas; Piper, Cal.; Kehr, Mo., Pierce, Mass.; Felton, Ga.; Hunter, Ind.; Ross, Pa., and Dunnell, Minn.

On Claims—Mr. Bright, Tenn., chairman; Messrs. Neal, Ohio; Brown, Ky.; Robbins, N. C.; Tarbox, Mass.; Cochrane, Pa.; Phillips, Mo.; Pratt, Iowa; Base, N. Y.; Bradley, Mich.; and Cason, Ind.

On Post-offices and Post-roads—Mr. Clarke, Mo., chairman; Messrs. Waddell, N. C.; Luttrell, Cal.; Ainsworth, Iowa; Walker, N. Y.; McMahon, Ohio; Somers, Ark.; Cannon, Ill.; Miller, N. Y.; Stowell, Va., and Wallace, S. C.

On Agriculture—Mr. Caldwell, Ala., chairman; Messrs. Harris, Ga.; Marsh, Pa.; Davis, N. C.; Rea, Mo.; Gooding, Kan.; Anderson, Ill.; Smith, 4Pa.; Rusk, Wis.; Van Vorhes, Ohio, and Smalls, S. C.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Bland, Mo., chairman; Messrs. Turney, Pa.; Durham, Ky.; Potter, Mich.; Oddell, N. J.; Gibson, Md.; Campbell, Ill.; Evans, Ind.; Woodburn, Nev.; Caswell, Wis., and Lynch, Miss.

On War Claims—Mr. Eden, Ill., chairman; Messrs. Milliken, Ky.; Warren, Mass.; Cabell, Va.; Ellis, La.; New, Ind.; Caldwell, Ark.; Cox, Mich.; Smith, Pa.; Wilson, Iowa, and Hoskins, N. Y.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Whitthorne, Tenn., chairman; Messrs. Lewis, Ala.; Mills, Texas; Jones, N. H.; Willis, N. Y.; Williams, Del.; Robbins, Pa.; Danielson, Conn.; Harris, Mass.; Hayes, Ala., and Danford, Ohio.

Public Expenditures—Mr. Milliken, Ky., chairman; Messrs. Hatcher, Mo.; Terry, Va.; Cowan, Ohio; Dibrell, Tenn.; James E. Reilly, Pa.; Campbell, Ill.; Norton, N. Y.; Wood, Pa., and Haraleson, Ala.

Militia—Mr. Cowan, Ohio, chairman; Messrs. Hereford, W. Va.; Bell, N. H.; Scales, N. C.; Candler, Ga.; Walsh, Md.; Parlow, Miss.; Bliss, Pa.; Darrall, La.; Crounse, Nebr., and King, Minn.

Reform in Civil Service—Mr. Whitehouse, N. Y., chairman; Messrs. Brown, Ky.; Throckmorton, Texas; Payne, Ohio; Collins, Mass.; De Bolt, Mo.; Culler, N. J.; Hurlbut, Ill.; Harris, Mass.; Foster, Ohio, and Leavenworth, N. Y.

Manufactures—Mr. Stone, Mo., chairman; Messrs. Dibrell, Tenn.; Ross, N. J.; Williams, Ala.; Hopkins, Pa.; Money, Miss.; Burchard, Wis.; Farwell, Ill.; Ballou, R. I.; Williams, N. Y., and Hyman, N. C.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Mr. Beebe, N. Y., chairman; Messrs. Mills, Texas; Sheakley, Pa.; Burleigh, Me., and Baker, N. Y.

Expenditures in the State Department—Mr. Springer, Ill., chairman; Messrs. Thompson, Mass.; Caldwell, Tenn.; Wallace, Pa., and Leavenworth, N. Y.

Patents—Mr. Vance, N. C., chairman; Messrs. Bagley, Jr., N. Y.; Douglas, Va.; Landers, Conn.; Hartzell, Ill.; Clark, Ky.; Smith, Ga.; Conger, Mich.; Dobbins, N. J.; Sampson, Iowa, and Hoge, S. C.

Invalid Pensions—Mr. Jenks, Pa., chairman; Messrs. Bagley, Ill.; Wilson, W. Va.; Bliss, N. Y.; Hewitt, Ala.; Rice, Ohio; Yeates, N. C.; Rusk Wis.; Simnickson, N. J.; Putnam, Fla., and Rainey, S. C.

Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. Hunter, Va., chairman; Messrs. Bland, Mo.; Phelps, Conn.; Clarke, Ky.; Hurd, Ohio; Davis, N. C.; Schumaker, N. Y.; Townsend, N. Y.; Dobbins, N. J.; Henderson, Ill., and Williams, N. Y.

Railways and Canals—Mr. Jones, Ky., chairman; Messrs. Stone, Mo.; Savage, Ohio; Meade, N. Y.; Schleicher, Texas; Mackey, Pa.; Landers, Ind.; Davy, N. Y.; Henderson, Ill.; Frost, Mass., and Hogg, S. C.

Territories—Mr. Southard, Ohio, chairman; Messrs. Caldwell, Tenn.; Mutchler, Pa.; Franklin, Mo.; Meade, N. Y.; Culberson, Texas; Wiggington, Cal.; Fort, Ill.; Mosely, S. C.; Freeman, Pa.; Bagley, N. Y., and Patterson, Col.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

How the Mexican Robbers Conduct their Raids and Carry off the Cattle.

Says the New Orleans *Picayune*: A gentleman who, for some time past, has been sojourning at Brownsville, Texas, and has had an excellent opportunity of observing the operations of predatory bands of Mexicans who cross the Rio Grande, gives the following description of the *modus operandi* of these raids:

It appears that the owners of the ranches on the Mexican side have formed a species of league, of which Cortina is the head and front and moving spirit. On the day appointed for the raid, a series of signals, well understood among the leaguers, collects the various detachments into one body. The proprietor of each ranche summons his vaqueros and peones, and, as in feudal times, joins his forces to the main company, under the command of a chief.

It is generally at some fandango, which brings together the inhabitants of an extensive tract of country, the plot of the excursion is concocted. All necessary preparations having been made, the Free Lances make a rapid dash for the river, and after crossing, either by swimming, or by boats held in readiness by their confederates, the band strikes out into the country, but never in a direct route. The ranche upon which the principal attack is made forms the vortex of an angle, the sides of which are the lines of advance and retreat of the raiding party.

When the cattle, etc., have been secured, swift couriers are sent out, who make a detour, and, crossing the river, notify their friends of the point where the predatory band is likely to cross. The men on the Mexican side of the river then post themselves advantageously to cover the retreat of the successful robbers. The beeves are purchased from the raiders at $5 per head by large cattle dealers, and sold in the markets at prices ranging as high as $17 per head. This is, therefore, a lucrative business for both thieves and purchasers. The organization of these *chevaliers d'industrie* is almost perfect, and their nefarious schemes are carried out with a unity of concert and action that generally crowns them with success.

Bloody scenes are frequently enacted during these incursions. Not long since a band of Mexicans captured, at a small pueblo near Brownsville, a poor schoolmaster, who had unfortunately incurred their hatred. The villains deliberately hacked off the legs of the miserable man and then commanded him to walk on the bleeding stumps if he would save his life. In his agony he made a few convulsive movements, while the inhuman butchers slashed him with their swords and knives.

Not content with this barbarous treatment, one of them, suggesting that the stumps were too long, cut off what remained of them by dividing the hip joints. Death soon came to terminate the sufferings of the unfortunate man. The knife with which this diabolical deed was done was over one foot in length, and is now in the possession of Lieutenant McNally, of Texas.

John as a Prophet.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of a late date says: About a month since a lady in this city died. As her funeral procession was passing a certain house the Chinese cook, who was looking at it, asked the lady of the house whose funeral it was. He was properly answered, when a moment afterward he said: "You sabe? in twenty-one days she all the same come back for her baby." The baby, who at the time was in perfect health, grew ill a few days afterward and in twenty-one days—exactly the time predicted by the heathen—died. What gave the premonition to the Chinaman, and what is the secret of that instinct which is denied loving and enlightened beings and made plain to a rat-eater? The facts in the above are perfectly authenticated.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The military court of inquiry has been dissolved at Gen. Babcock's request.....The passenger Thomassen, who owned the box of dynamite which exploded so disastrously at Bremerhaven, has confessed that it was an infernal machine, worked by clockwork, to destroy the vessel, by which means he intended to defraud the insurance companies.....The English troops in Malaya attacked a large force of insurgents and defeated them, thus practically putting an end to the rebellion. .. Bishop Brown, of Fond du Lac, Wis., was consecrated at Troy, N. Y., recently.....A deficiency of at least $30,000 has been discovered in the college accounts of the late treasurer of Dartmouth College and president of the Dartmouth savings bank, Daniel Blaisdell, who died last August. The family of the deceased have placed all their property at the disposal of the college to make good the loss..... Hundreds of unemployed men in Montreal clamored about the city hall for work or bread. The mayor made a speech, in which he promised aid. Trouble is apprehended.

As a Mr. Glass, with his wife and child, were boarding a schooner in mid-river from a row boat, after dark, at Sarnia, Can., the child fell from its mother's arms into the river. The mother tried to save it and both were drowned. During the excitement the boat was capsized and Mr. Glass only saved himself by clinging to the chains of the schooner.....The man Thomassen—or Thompson, as the original name now appears to be—who caused the death of so many at Bremerhaven, died from the injuries he inflicted on himself. Before his death he confessed in full the details of his terrible plan to destroy the vessel. The infernal machine had been arranged to run eight days. He was a native of this country, and had the explosive material shipped him from here.....A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine at Framieres, near Mons, Belgium. A full force of men were at work at the time, and the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that 110 miners were killed. The accident was caused by fire damp.....On demand of the British government the Egyptian men-of-war will be recalled from the territory of Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will confine itself to exacting satisfaction, after which the troops are to return to Egypt. .....Capt. J. W. Hall, marine reporter, places the number of disasters on the lakes during the present season at 1,056, a decrease from last year of 131. The total amount of property lost, including hulls and cargoes, is estimated at $3,791,300, which exceeds that of last year by $1,047,000.....Charges were brought against Auditor Thayer by the New York State canal commission, for buying $260,000 of canal certificates at a discount.....A twenty-seven-ounce nugget of gold was found by a Black Hills gold miner..... The jury in the case of the murder of little Mabel Young, of Boston, could not agree.

The steamer W. S. Pike was burned at her dock in New Orleans, and several persons perished in her. The loss of vessel and cargo mounts to $200,000; partially insured..... The total number of killed and wounded by the Bremerhaven explosion is now put at two hundred..... The strike of the miners at the Sydney (Nova Scotia) coal mines is over, and the men have returned to work at the reduced wages .....The labor troubles continue in Montreal, and several thousand men gathered about the city hall, crying for work or bread. .....The Peruvian finances are in a sad state. .....A Mr. Chamberlain, of Ohio, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Wm. Hamilton, a prominent merchant of Garnet, Kan. Chamberlain claims that he shot Hamilton in consequence of business difficulties.....The Watkin and Hurst committee of English Erie bondholders has decided upon a plan for the reorganization of the company, under the supervision of a committee, of which Gov. Tilden will be invited to take the chairmanship..... Tilley, who was wounded in a duel in South Carolina, died from his wounds.....The Philadelphians succeeded in getting President Grant, with members of the Cabinet and Congressmen, many of them being accompanied by their families, to go to Philadelphia and view the preparations for the Centennial. The visitors numbered hundreds, and were entertained by the merchants of the Quaker city, at an estimated expense of $10,000.....Martin Ritter, of Flatbush, L. I., attempted to kill his wife by beating in her head with a hammer, and thinking he had succeeded, cut his own throat with a razor, producing death. The woman may recover.

Masked robbers forced their way into a United States express car in Missouri, bound the half-asleep messenger and locked him in a package trunk, and then rifled the safe of $12,000.....During services a fire broke out in the Congregational church in Norway, Me., and entirely consumed it.....A party of Mexicans crossed the river below San Felipe and stole eight hundred head of cattle and fifty horses from Strickland and Slaughter..... James Carr, eighteen years old, was found frozen to death on the Merrimack river at Lowell. A woodchopper named Mullen was found frozen to death near Tremont, N. H..... The Cubans captured a train of seventeen cars from the Spanish forces.....Forty hunters from the United States were arrested in Canada for shooting out of season. They were fined and their game confiscated.....Two brothers named Hickey quarreled in Toronto, and one stabbed the other in the chest, inflicting a wound which will result fatally.

The Pacific jockey club of San Francisco have definitely named the twenty-second of February as the day of the great $30,000 race. All the owners of the original nine horses entered are satisfied, and everything is harmonious.....Speaker Kerr has appointed the standing committees of the House. Morrison, of Illinois, is chairman of the Ways and Means; Randall, of Pa., chairman of Appropriations; Cox, of N. Y., chairman on Banking and Currency.....An earthquake in Porto Rico on the night of December 8 and 9 created great alarm, and the town of Arecibo was almost entirely destroyed. Two churches and only six houses remain, and they are so badly damaged they may fall at any moment.....The Rice grammar school in Boston, Mass., was accidentally set on fire by the janitor while thawing a steampipe with a red-hot poker. The flames ran up the ventilators and destroyed the upper story and a part of the second. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.....Captain-General Valmaseda, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, has resigned, and has been succeeded by General Carbo..... The court house at Camden, Ark., the finest in the State, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents.....There have been forgeries in the office of the treasurer of Kansas to the amount of $30,000, and that official has been removed by the governor.

Education of the Flea.

Mr. Bertolotto, the well known educator of the flea, is now in New York exhibiting his curious success in this line. The insects he employs appear to be the species of flea common to dogs. The first lesson, he says, is to put the insects in a small circular glass box, where, by jumping and knocking their heads against the glass for a day or two, the idea is finally beaten into them that it is useless to jump; and during the remainder of their natural lives, to wit, about eight months, they are content to crawl. Having corrected their intellects in regard to jumping, the instructor now fastens a delicate pair of wire nippers to the middle part of the flea's body; to the nippers any desired form of miniature vehicle, such as a wheelbarrow, a car, a wagon, etc., is attached, and the flea thus harnessed trots away with the load, to the great amusement of the looker-on. The professor harnesses his insect pupils into a great variety of other positions, and makes them perform many curious duties, such as the operation of a fortune-telling wheel, orchestra playing, racing, etc. They are allowed to feed twice daily upon the instructor's arm. It remains for Mr. Darwin and his compeers to determine what effect this system of insect education is likely to have upon the habits and development of future broods.

News from Japan says that there is serious cause to fear that the pebrine, the disease in the silkworm which wrought such havoc with the silk crops of Italy and France, has attacked the silkworm of Japan in more than one district.

ALL ABOUT TWINS.

An Inquiry Into the Cause and Extent of Similarity Between Them.

Mr. Galton, in an article in an English magazine on twins, cites many mistakes made by near relatives. Notwithstanding the tying of distinguishing ribbons to them one is often fed, physicked or whipped by mistake for the other. In one case a doubt remains whether the children were not changed in their bath; in another, an artist engaged to paint the portraits of twins, had to lay aside his work, and when he resumed it could not say to which child the respective likenesses belonged. In many instances tutors could not distinguish between their pupils. One twin sister would take two music lessons on the same day to give the other a holiday. Two twins were fond of playing tricks, and complaints were frequently made; but the boys would never own which was the guilty one, and the complainants were never certain which of the two he was. One head master used to say he would never flog the innocent for the guilty, and another used to flog both. One twin brother visited another at college, and the porter refused to let him out because he did not know which was entitled to depart. Other brothers constantly changed partners at balls without discovery. Children are usually quick in distinguishing between their parent and his or her twin; but Mr. Galton found two cases to the contrary. He knows of four or five instances of doubt regarding an engagement of marriage. Thus: "A. married first, but both twins met the lady together for the first time, and fell in love with her there and then. A. managed to see her home and to gain her affection, though B. went sometimes courting in his place, and neither the lady nor her parents could tell which was which." One lady remarks that kissing her twin sister was like kissing a part of herself, as her hand, and not like kissing another person. The author suggests an experiment—to try how far dogs could distinbetween twins by scent.

Of strange mistakes between twins in middle life two cases are cited—one where an officer returned from India after four years' absence was addressed by his father: "I thought you were in London;" another where an aged mother had nervously expected the return of her son from India, his ship being overdue, and when he entered, said to him, mistaking him for the brother who lived with her: "No, no; it's a bad joke; you know how anxious I am." As a curious feature Mr. Galton notes the apparent interchangeableness, both of expression and character.

In seven of the thirty-five cases of close similarity both twins suffered from some special ailment or had some exceptional peculiarity. Two sisters had the defect of not being able to come down stairs quickly, which was not born with them but came at the age of twenty. Another pair of twins have a slight congenital flexure of one of the joints of the little finger; it was inherited from a grandmother, but neither parents, brothers or sisters show the least trace of it. In another case one was born ruptured, and the other became so at six months old. Two twins at the age of twenty-three were attacked by the toothache, and the same tooth had to be extracted in each case.

There are curious and close correspondences mentioned in the falling off of the hair. Two cases are mentioned of death from the same disease; one a brother died of Bright's disease, and the survivor died of the same complaint seven months afterward. In nine out of the thirty-five cases it appears that both are apt to sicken at the same time. There also cited the recorded instances of pathological resemblance in twin brothers afflicted with asthma and rheumatic opthalmia, and in two insane brothers. In the latter case both brothers considered themselves subject to persecution by the same enemies who adopted the same means, and even when confined in separate asylums they would, at irregular intervals of time but usually on the same day, rouse themselves from their prostration, make the same complaint of detention and desire liberation. Mr. Galton sent the facts in this case to the prominent physicians to the insane in England, asking if they had ever witnessed anything similar, and received in reply three noteworthy instances, though none as exact in their parallelism. Another curious French case of insanity in twins is described by Baume.

In eleven out of thirty-five instances similarity in the association of ideas is noted. They make the same remarks on the same occasion, begin singing the same song at the same moment, and so on; or one will commence a sentence and the other finish it. In one case one twin, who happened to be at a town in Scotland, bought a set of champagne glasses which caught his attention, as a surprise for his brother, while at the same time that brother, being in England, bought a similar set of precisely the same pattern as a surprise for him.

In sixteen out of thirty-five cases the tastes and dispositions are described as closely similar; in the remaining nineteen they were much alike, but subject to certain named differences, which were always those of intensity or energy.

From all these facts Mr. Galton deduces the conclusion that the resemblance between twins is not superficial, but extremely intimate. The twins were in the cases summarized reared exactly alike up to their early manhood and womanhood; then the conditions of their lives changed—what change of conditions has produced the most variation? The replies showed that the parents assigned what dissimilarity there was wholly, or almost wholly, to some form of illness. In only a very few cases is there some allusion to the dissimilarity being partly due to the combined action of many small influences, and in no case is it largely, much less wholly, ascribed to that cause. In not a single instance is there a word about the growing dissimilarity being due to the action of the firm free will of one or both of the twins, which had triumphed over natural tendencies.

What to do in Winter.

The winter comes in with appropriately cold weather. Now is the time to put on your thickest armor of flannel underclothing, and to see to it that the deserving poor within your knowledge have such assistance as you can give to fortify them against the inclement weather. Whatever may be said against our winters, says the New York *Sun*, it should be remembered to their credit that our death rate is lower in winter than in summer, spite of the bitterness of the weather. In London the reverse is the case. Last winter was an uncommonly severe season in England, and the death rate in December, January and February went up at a startling ratio. The last week in November, like the preceding one, was exceptionally healthy in New York. For the week ending November 27 the deaths were but 492, against 521 last year; for the week ending November 20, 475, against 548 last year. Diarrhea and acute pulmonary diseases are fewer, and diphtheria, which carried off in the two weeks last year 122 persons, this year slew but ninety-two. The present death rate of New York is lower than the average of thirty of the chief cities of Europe.

One thing to remember: good flannels are a vastly better protection against the cold than hot rum, and they cost far less. In fact, they keep you warm, while the rum unfits you to bear the cold. Put your warmth on the outside rather than the inside.

While a "catcher" in an iron mill at Reading, Pa., was tending the rolls a few days ago, a piece of red-hot spike iron, in leaving the rolls, ran between his legs, and bending, wound around his body, completely fastening him in its embrace. His agony was excruciating, and he was compelled to endure it until his fellow-workmen could cut the iron from him with hammers, and unwind parts of it.

An apprentice sailor boy fell from the "round top" to the deck, stunned, but little hurt. The captain exclaimed, in surprise: "Why, where did you come from?" "From the north of Ireland, yer honor," was the prompt reply, as the poor fellow gathered himself up.

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Oh! for the Good Old Days of the Long Ago!

Ah! those were the days when Santa Claus was a veritable personage, and no childish lips dared to scoff at him as a myth! There were chimneys then worth speaking of—great, wide, old-fashioned fireplaces with plenty of room for the good little man to descend with all his treasures, and to fill the stockings at his leisure, while he warmed himself over the red embers of the half-burnt logs. And all around the chimney place were the pretty tiles, in blue and white, like the old-fashioned tea set of our grandmothers. And even the tiles repeated the sweet Christmas legend as their quaint little pictures represented the various scenes of the nativity. There was the lovely Babe in the manger, with blue rays of light, heaven's blue, encircling his infant head; there was Mary with a blue-flowing robe—heaven's blue again—and there were the Magi kneeling in adoration and offering gifts; there were the humble oxen, too, with their large eyes full of mute adoration; there were the stars, and all the shining host of angels with spreading wings and curious little harps in their hands, chanting that first Christmas carol; there was the brilliant star of the Orient guiding the travelers to Bethlehem; there was Herod, in his palace, eagerly questioning the wise men of the East; and there were the shepherds on the plain, tending their flocks by night, and listening with awe and wonder to the voices chanting in the skies! All this sweet, marvelous story was to be read in the blue and white old-fashioned tiles set in the wide mantelpiece—and what prettier story than this for the children to read, as they gathered in the long winter evenings around the blazing fire, and conned the pictured legend o'er and o'er? It was easily read by the light of the fire; easily read by the unlettered as well as the learned; by the little lisping prattler at the knee; and the uncultured slave who sat in the background.

And then the stockings which hung in the sung chimney corner! They were all homespun, knit by the mother's busy hands in those same long winter evenings, when the click of the shining needles kept up a sort of merry tune, as the mother rocked in her great easy chair and told old stories to the eager-eyed little ones.

But, alas! the chimney-corners are gone; the pretty tiles are cast away and broken forever; the rush-bottomed rocking-chair has not now even a nook in the garret, for it has totally passed away; the knitting needles, too, are gone—for the mother knits no more stockings now—and, as for St. Nick! the wise little folks of modern days sneer at his good-natured majesty, and he, too, has taken his rubicund figure and comical visage into the dim land of the past!

We have heaters now, and pianos, and gas in our houses, and other luxuries too numerous to mention, which our grandmothers never dreamed of—and, in fact, which they seemed to exist very well without—and so we have done with rush-bottomed chairs and chimney-corners forever.

But still there are some of the pleasant old customs at Christmas which old Father Time has spared us. There stands the Christmas tree, brilliant with twinkling lights, and splendid with gifts. Ah! that tree belongs to the past as well as to the present, for what is it but the same old mistletoe bough which hung in castle and hall, and gladdened the poorest cottage with its bit of smiling verdure, as it looked merrily into the grim face of old winter?

A Unique Contest.

Among the many contested seats in the United States House of Representatives is one from New York, the details of which are reported from Washington as follows: At the last election a successor to Hon. A. F. Allen, member of Congress, deceased, for the Thirty-third district was to be chosen. Nelson J. Norton was the Republican candidate, and Charles S. Cary the Democratic. The district is composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. The board of State commissioners have not yet met, and no declaration of the result has yet been made, but an examination of the county returns shows this state of facts: In Cattaraugus county Nelson J. Norton received for representative in Congress 4,961 votes; Charles S. Cary, 4,525 votes. In Chautauqua county, for representative in Congress, Charles S. Cary received 4,614, and Flint Blanchard (Rep.), seventy-two votes. For member of Congress Nelson J. Norton received 5,809 votes, and a few scattering. For the representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, Augustus N. Lowry received five votes. If the votes for the representative in Congress and for member of Congress be held to have been cast for the same office, Mr. Norton received in the two counties 10,770 votes and Mr. Cary 9,139, making Mr. Norton's majority 1,631. But Mr. Lowry claims that his five votes were the only votes which can be legally counted because described as cast for the Forty-fourth Congress, and, therefore, he has given notice of a purpose to contest Mr. Norton's right to a seat if he is awarded the certificate by the State board of commissioners.

Another Motor Power.

T. A. Edison, a Newark electrician, has discovered what he believes to be a new power. He is confident that it is not electricity that he has discovered, but something entirely new and original. A Leyden jar, charged with the etheric force, and strips of paper soaked in iodide of potassium and subjected to the etheric current, failed to indicate the presence of electricity. The galvanometer and electroscope also failed to indicate its presence, yet when the metallic test was applied signal sparks gave evidence of the presence of electricity. It made a vigorous flash of light, and yet it produced no sensation on the hand or tongue. Mr. Edison claims that the new force is not electricty. He is making an apparatus by which the sparks can be produced under the glass of a microscope of very great power. He then hopes, by the aid of the spectroscope, to be able to study more closely the nature of the scintillation, and the etheric power will be investigated by other appliances which he is now developing. He is also